	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp	Comments	Error Definition	Errors
1	BRS	L1	50	oxygen adj labile	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/12/04 11:19			0
2	BRS	L3	108878	antioxidant	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/12/04 11:20			0
3	BRS	L4	1785594	retinoid or choleciferol or (vitamin adj K) or tocopherol or (fatty acid) or tocotrienol	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/12/04 11:23			0
4	BRS	L5	187604	niacin or thiamine or riboflavin or (folic adj acid) or pyrodoxine or (pantothenic adj acid) or niacinamide or (lipoic adj acid) or (dihydrolipoic adj acid) or (amino adj acid)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/12/04 11:26			0
5	BRS	L6	27831	glycoprotein or lactoferrin or iniferine	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/12/04 11:28			0
6	BRS	L7	10767	(4 or 5) same 6	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/12/04 11:29			0
7	BRS	L8	1047	7 same composition	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/12/04 11:28			0
8	BRS	L9	82	6 same stabilizer	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/12/04 11:29			0

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp	Comments	Error Definition	Errors
9	BRS	L10	29	(4 or 5) same 9	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/12/04 11:36			0
10	BRS	L11	7812	(ascorbic acid) same tocopherol	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/12/04 11:38			0
11	BRS	L12	2685	(ascorbic acid) same retinoid	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/12/04 11:37			0
12	BRS	L14	222	(ascorbic acid) same tocopherol same retinoid	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/12/04 11:38			0
13	BRS	L15	16	6 same 14	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/12/04 11:45			0
14	BRS	L16	189	6 same (11 or 15)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/12/04 11:45			0
15	BRS	L17	26	6 same (11 or 15) same composition	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/12/04 12:02			0
16	BRS	L18	4685	thioxanthine or (uric adj acid)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/12/04 12:03			0
17	BRS	L19	125	(14 or 15 or 16 or 17) same 18	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/12/04 12:03			0
18	BRS	L20	5	19 same composition	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2002/12/04 12:03			0

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:07:49 ON 04 DEC 2002)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT
12:08:15 ON 04 DEC 2002
L1 854406 S RETINOID OR CHOLECIFEROL OR (VITAMIN K) OR TOCOPHEROL OR (FAT
L2 153425 S NIACIN OR THIAMINE OR RIBOFLAVIN OR (FOLIC ACID) OR PYRODOXIN
L3 1941377 S (LIPOIC ACID) OR (DIHYDROLIPOIC ACID) OR (AMINO ACID)
L4 537606 S GLYCOPROTEIN OR LACTOFERRIN OR INIFERINE
L5 47438 S (L1 OR L2 OR L3) (P) L4
L6 5207 S L5 (P) COMPOSITION
L7 6672 S (ASCORBIC ACID) (P) TOCOPHEROL
L8 178 S (ASCORBIC ACID) (P) RETINOID
L9 67 S (ASCORBIC ACID) (P) TOCOPHEROL (P) RETINOID
L10 5216 S (L6 OR L7 OR L8) (P) L4
L11 10 S (L9 OR L7 OR L8) (P) L4
L12 7 DUPLICATE REMOVE L11 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L13 64083 S THIOXANTHINE OR (URIC ACID)
L14 3 S L6 (P) L13
L15 2 DUPLICATE REMOVE L14 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L16 1 S L12 (P) L13

=> log y

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:07:49 ON 04 DEC 2002

=> file medline caplus biosis embase scisearch agricola
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.21       0.21

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:08:15 ON 04 DEC 2002

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:08:15 ON 04 DEC 2002
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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 12:08:15 ON 04 DEC 2002
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FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 12:08:15 ON 04 DEC 2002
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FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 12:08:15 ON 04 DEC 2002
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) (R)

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 12:08:15 ON 04 DEC 2002

=> s retinoid or choleciferol or (vitamin K) or tocopherol or (fatty acid) or tocotrienol
L1       854406 RETINOID OR CHOLECIFEROL OR (VITAMIN K) OR TOCOPHEROL OR (FATTY
                ACID) OR TOCOTRIENOL

=> s niacin or thiamine or riboflavin or (folic acid) or pyrodoxine or (pantothenic acid) or niaci
   5 FILES SEARCHED...
L2       153425 NIACIN OR THIAMINE OR RIBOFLAVIN OR (FOLIC ACID) OR PYRODOXINE
                OR (PANTOTHENIC ACID) OR NIACINAMIDE

=> s (lipoic acid) or (dihydrolipoic acid) or (amino acid)
   4 FILES SEARCHED...
L3      1941377 (LIPOIC ACID) OR (DIHYDROLIPOIC ACID) OR (AMINO ACID)

=> s glycoprotein or lactoferrin or iniferine
L4       537606 GLYCOPROTEIN OR LACTOFERRIN OR INIFERINE

=> s (l1 or l2 or l3) same l4
MISSING OPERATOR L3) SAME
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s (l1 or l2 or l3) (p) l4
L5        47438 (L1 OR L2 OR L3) (P) L4

=> s l5 (p) composition
L6         5207 L5 (P) COMPOSITION

=> s (ascorbic acid) (p) tocopherol
L7         6672 (ASCORBIC ACID) (P) TOCOPHEROL

=> s (ascorbic acid) (p) retinoid
L8          178 (ASCORBIC ACID) (P) RETINOID

=> s (ascorbic acid) (p) tocopherol (p) retinoid
L9           67 (ASCORBIC ACID) (P) TOCOPHEROL (P) RETINOID

=> s (l6 or l7 or l8) (p) l4
L10        5216 (L6 OR L7 OR L8) (P) L4

=>  s (l9 or l7 or l8) (p) l4
L11          10 (L9 OR L7 OR L8) (P) L4

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DUPLICATE PREFERENCE IS 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH'
KEEP DUPLICATES FROM MORE THAN ONE FILE?  Y/(N):n
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L11
L12 7 DUPLICATE REMOVE L[redacted] (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l12 1-7 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:839120 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:21446
TITLE: Compositions for stabilizing oxygen-labile pharmaceuticals
INVENTOR(S): Kung, John; Liu, Jue-chen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johnson & Johnson Consumer Companies, Inc., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1055720	A2	20001129	EP 2000-304519	20000526
EP 1055720	A3	20010307		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
CA 2309520	AA	20001128	CA 2000-2309520	20000525
JP 2001011441	A2	20010116	JP 2000-158635	20000529
CN 1284327	A	20010221	CN 2000-118833	20000529
BR 2000003780	A	20010403	BR 2000-3780	20000616
US 2002123460	A1	20020905	US 2001-33492	20011227
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-136442P P	19990528
			US 1999-361425 A	19990727

AB This invention relates to compns. and methods for stabilizing oxygen-labile species. More particularly, it relates to compns. contg. 1 or more oil- and/or water-sol. oxygen-labile species and one or more stabilizing elements. It also relates to methods of making such compns. and methods of using such compns. Thus, a formulation contained water 73.96, disodium EDTA 0.20, phenoxyethanol 0.73, methylparaben 0.20, propylparaben 0.07 and hydroxyethyl cellulose 1.00% for the water phase; BHT 0.10, GMS 2.00 cetearyl glucoside 3.000, C12-15 alkyl benzoate 2.00, avobenzone 2.00, octyl methoxycinnamate 4.00, and ascorbyl palmitate 0.50% for the oil phase; ***ascorbic*** ***acid*** 5.00, ***tocopherol*** 0.05, retinol 0.25, ***lactoferrin*** and thioxanthine and uric acid 1.00, N-acetylcysteine 0.01, EtOH 2.78 and 20% NaOH 9.04% as the additives. After a 13-wk incubation at 40.degree., 90% vtamin C and 96% vitamin A remained in the compn.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 7 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:159948 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 401PJ
TITLE: Antioxidative factors in milk
AUTHOR: Lindmark-Mansson H (Reprint); Akesson B
CORPORATE SOURCE: Swedish Dairy Assoc, Scheelevagen 18, SE-22363 Lund, Sweden (Reprint); Swedish Dairy Assoc, SE-22363 Lund, Sweden; Univ Lund, Ctr Chem & Chem Engn, Div Biomed Nutr, SE-22100 Lund, Sweden
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Sweden
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF NUTRITION, (NOV 2000) Vol. 84, Supp. [1], pp. S103-S110.
Publisher: C A B INTERNATIONAL, C/O PUBLISHING DIVISION, WALLINGFORD OX10 8DE, OXON, ENGLAND.
ISSN: 0007-1145.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 71
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Lipid auto-oxidation in milk is affected by a complex interplay of pro- and antioxidants. Several of these compounds are also important nutrients in the human diet and may have other physiological effects in the gastrointestinal tract and other tissues. Among antioxidative enzymes superoxide dismutase catalyses the dismutation of superoxide anion to hydrogen peroxide. The degradation of hydrogen peroxide can be catalysed

by catalase and the selenoprotein glutathione peroxidase. The latter enzyme can also degrade lipid peroxides. Lactoferrin may have an important role by binding pro-oxidative iron ions. The occurrence of different forms of these antioxidative proteins in milk and available data on their functional role are reviewed. More remains to be learnt of individual compounds and as an example the potential role of seleno compounds in milk is virtually unknown. Antioxidative vitamins in milli can provide an important contribution to the daily dietary intake. Moreover vitamin E and carotenoids act as fat-soluble antioxidants, e.g. in the milk fat globule membrane, which is regarded as a major site of auto-oxidation. Vitamin C is an important water-soluble antioxidant and interacts in a complex manner with iron and fat-soluble antioxidants. The concentrations of these compounds in milk art: affected by cow feeding rations and milk storage conditions. Since milk contains a number of antioxidants many reactions are possible and the specific function of each antioxidant cannot easily be defined. There are indications that other compounds may have antioxidative function and measurement of total antioxidative capacity should be a useful tool in evaluating their relative roles.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:389749 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:159433
TITLE: New development in the research of hepatic stellate cells
AUTHOR(S): Senoo, Haruki; Imai, Katsuyuki; Matano, Yoshikazu; Sato, Mitsuru
CORPORATE SOURCE: Second Department of Anatomy, Akita University School of Medicine, Akita, 010-8543, Japan
SOURCE: Akita Igaku (1998), 25(1), 31-51
CODEN: AKIGDV; ISSN: 0386-6106
PUBLISHER: Akita Daigaku Igakubu
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB A review with 73 refs. Hepatic stellate cells (interstitial cells, vitamin A-storing cells, lipocytes, fat-storing cells) exist in the perisinusoidal space (space of Disse) of the hepatic lobule, and store 80% of vitamin A in the whole body as retinyl palmitate in lipid droplets in the cytoplasm. In physiol. conditions, these cells play pivotal roles in the regulation of vitamin A homeostasis; they express specific receptors for retinol-binding protein (RBP), a carrier protein specific for retinol, on their cell surface, and take up the complex of retinol and RBP by receptor-mediated endocytosis. Whereas, in pathol. conditions such as liver fibrosis, these cells lose ***retinoids*** , and synthesize a large amt. of extracellular matrix (ECM) components including collagen, proteoglycan and adhesive ***glycoproteins*** . Morphol. of these cells also changes from the star-shaped stellate cells to that of fibroblasts or myofibroblasts. Three-dimensional structure of ECM components reversibly regulates the morphol., proliferation, and functions of the hepatic stellate cells. These regulations are mediated by direct cellular adhesion to ECM, matrix adhesion signals, and modulation of cytoskeletons. "Extrahepatic stellate cells" that distribute in various organs except the liver also play pivotal roles in vitamin A homeostasis. L- ***Ascorbic*** ***acid*** 2-phosphate (a long-acting vitamin C deriv.) can stimulate proliferation of the stellate cells and promote three-dimensional liver-like structure in the co-culture system of hepatic parenchymal cells and mesenchymal cells.

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:424579 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:211375
TITLE: Effect of sera of preeclampsia on thrombomodulin activity on cultured endothelial cells
AUTHOR(S): Tosaki, Mamoru
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, Japan
SOURCE: Kyoto-furitsu Ika Daigaku Zasshi (1995), 104(1), 59-69
CODEN: KFIZAO; ISSN: 0023-6012
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB Preeclampsia is thought to be a chronic DIC induced by endothelial cell injury. Thrombomodulin (TM) is a surface ***glycoprotein*** on endothelial cells, and represents one of the most valuable regulatory

factors in the anticoagulant system. In this paper, the effects of sera of preeclampsia, thrombin, lipid peroxide, and antioxidant (.alpha.-***tocopherol*** and ***ascorbic*** ***acid***) on the TM activity on human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) were investigated. Sera of mild preeclampsia up-regulated TM activity on HUVECs compared with sera of normal pregnancy. Although sera of severe preeclampsia up-regulated TM activity, the effect were much smaller than that of mild preeclampsia. The neg. correlation between Gestosis Index (Index of severity of preeclampsia) and TM activity was revealed. Thrombin increased TM activity in the dose up to 10-4 NIH units/mL, and large dose (10-3 NIH units/mL) of thrombin decreased TM activity. TBH, one of lipid peroxide, decreased the TM activity dose-dependently. .alpha.- ***Tocopherol*** and ascorbate increased TM activity, but only .alpha.- ***tocopherol*** prevented the down-regulation of TM activity induced by TBH. These results suggest that .alpha.- ***tocopherol*** might be useful for the protection of TM activity on the endothelial cell from injuries induced by preeclampsia.

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:105201 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:28276
TITLE: Cell biology of the perisinusoidal stellate cells (vitamin A-storing cells) -from the viewpoint of retinoid metabolism and function of extracellular matrix
AUTHOR(S): Senoo, Haruki; Hata, Ryu-ichiro
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Tokyo Med. Dental Univ., Tokyo, 113, Japan
SOURCE: Bitamin (1994), 68(9), 501-13
CODEN: BTMNA7; ISSN: 0006-386X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB A review with 33 refs. Stellate cells (vitamin A-storing cells, lipocytes, fat-storing cells, Ito cells) exist in the perisinusoidal space of the hepatic lobule, and store 80% of ***retinoids*** in the whole body as retinyl palmitate in lipid droplets in the cytoplasm. Under physiol. conditions, these cells play key roles in the control of ***retinoid*** homeostasis; they express specific receptors for retinol-binding protein (RBP), a binding protein specific for retinol, on their cell surface, and take up the complex of retinol and RBP by receptor-mediated endocytosis. Whereas, under pathol. conditions such as liver cirrhosis, these cells lose ***retinoids*** , and synthesize a large amt. of extracellular matrix (ECM) components including collagen, proteoglycan and adhesive ***glycoproteins*** . Morphol. of these cells also changes from the star-shaped stellate cells to that of fibroblasts or myofibroblasts. ECM components regulate the morphol., proliferation and function of the stellate cells. ***Ascorbic*** ***acid*** 2-phosphate, and long-acting vitamin C deriv., further modulates this cellular regulation by ECM components.

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 7 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92137057 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 92137057 PubMed ID: 1723362
TITLE: Drug antioxidant effects. A basis for drug selection?.
AUTHOR: Halliwell B
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pulmonary Medicine, UC Davis Medical Center, Sacramento.
SOURCE: DRUGS, (1991 Oct) 42 (4) 569-605. Ref: 233
Journal code: 7600076. ISSN: 0012-6667.
PUB. COUNTRY: New Zealand
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, ACADEMIC)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; AIDS
ENTRY MONTH: 199203
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19920329
Last Updated on STN: 19960129
Entered Medline: 19920306
AB A free radical is any species capable of independent existence that contains one or more unpaired electrons. Free radical reactions have been implicated in the pathology of more than 50 human diseases. Radicals and other reactive oxygen species are formed constantly in the human body, both by deliberate synthesis (e.g. by activated phagocytes) and by

chemical side-reactions. They are removed by enzymic and nonenzymic antioxidant defence systems. Oxidative stress, occurring when antioxidant defences are inadequate, can damage lipids, proteins, carbohydrates and DNA. A few clinical conditions are caused by oxidative stress, but more often the stress results from the disease. Sometimes it then makes a significant contribution to the disease pathology, and sometimes it does not. Several antioxidants are available for therapeutic use. They include molecules naturally present in the body [superoxide dismutase (SOD), alpha- ***tocopherol*** , glutathione and its precursors, ***ascorbic*** ***acid*** , adenosine, ***lactoferrin*** and carotenoids] as well as synthetic antioxidants [such as thiols, ebselen (PZ51), xanthine oxidase inhibitors, inhibitors of phagocyte function, iron ion chelators and probucol]. The therapeutic efficacy of SOD, alpha- ***tocopherol*** and ***ascorbic*** ***acid*** in the treatment of human disease is generally unimpressive to date although dietary deficiencies of the last two molecules should certainly be avoided. Xanthine oxidase inhibitors may be of limited relevance as antioxidants for human use. Exciting preliminary results with probucol (antiatherosclerosis), ebselen (anti-inflammatory), and iron ion chelators (in thalassaemia, leukaemia, malaria, stroke, traumatic brain injury and haemorrhagic shock) need to be confirmed by controlled clinical trials. Clinical testing of N-acetylcysteine in HIV-1-positive subjects may also be merited. A few drugs already in clinical use may have some antioxidant properties, but this ability is not widespread and drug-derived radicals may occasionally cause significant damage.

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:69105 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 56:69105
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 56:13367g-i
TITLE: Factors influencing the photodynamic response of Paramecium caudatum to 3,4-benzopyrene
AUTHOR(S): Epstein, Samuel S.; Burroughs, Marjorie
CORPORATE SOURCE: Children's Hosp. Med. Center, Boston, MA
SOURCE: Nature (1962), 193, 337-8
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB The photodynamic response of Paramecium to 3,4-benzopyrene was completely inhibited under anaerobic conditions and thus involved a photooxidn. process. Butylated hydroxyanisole and .alpha.- ***tocopherol*** protected against photo-dynamic toxicity, whereas ***ascorbic*** ***acid*** , Pr gallate, and butylated hydroxytoluene were ineffective. Reducing substances with free thiol groups gave minimal protection. Of the various bovine plasma proteins tested, greatest protection was afforded by .beta.-lipoprotein and .alpha.-globulin S. F. IV-4, whereas the protective effects of .gamma.-globulin, albumin, and ***glycoprotein*** were negligible. Pronounced protection was afforded by non-ionic wetting agents in the TweenR series. Enhancement of the photodynamic response was obtained with mono- or bivalent anions of Na and K salts, increased pH, and by the addn. of cells from aging cultures.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:07:49 ON 04 DEC 2002)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 12:08:15 ON 04 DEC 2002

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L1       854406 S RETINOID OR CHOLECIFEROL OR (VITAMIN K) OR TOCOPHEROL OR (FAT
L2       153425 S NIACIN OR THIAMINE OR RIBOFLAVIN OR (FOLIC ACID) OR PYRODOXIN
L3      1941377 S (LIPOIC ACID) OR (DIHYDROLIPOIC ACID) OR (AMINO ACID)
L4       537606 S GLYCOPROTEIN OR LACTOFERRIN OR INIFERINE
L5        47438 S (L1 OR L2 OR L3) (P) L4
L6         5207 S L5 (P) COMPOSITION
L7         6672 S (ASCORBIC ACID) (P) TOCOPHEROL
L8          178 S (ASCORBIC ACID) (P) RETINOID
L9           67 S (ASCORBIC ACID) (P) TOCOPHEROL (P) RETINOID
L10        5216 S (L6 OR L7 OR L8) (P) L4
L11          10 S (L9 OR L7 OR L8) (P) L4
L12           7 DUPLICATE REMOVE L11 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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=> s thioxanthine or (uric acid)

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L13      64083 THIOXANTHINE OR (URIC ACID)

=> s l6 (p) l13
L14          3 L6 (P) L13

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DUPLICATE PREFERENCE IS 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, EMBASE'
KEEP DUPLICATES FROM MORE THAN ONE FILE?  Y/(N):n
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L15  ANSWER 1 OF 2  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2000:839120  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          134:21446
TITLE:                    Compositions for stabilizing oxygen-labile
                          pharmaceuticals
INVENTOR(S):              Kung, John; Liu, Jue-chen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Johnson & Johnson Consumer Companies, Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.
                          CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
     EP 1055720         A2   20001129       EP 2000-304519   20000526
     EP 1055720         A3   20010307
        R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
            IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
     CA 2309520         AA   20001128       CA 2000-2309520  20000525
     JP 2001011441      A2   20010116       JP 2000-158635   20000529
     CN 1284327         A    20010221       CN 2000-118833   20000529
     BR 2000003780      A    20010403       BR 2000-3780     20000616
     US 2002123460      A1   20020905       US 2001-33492    20011227
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                   US 1999-136442P  P  19990528
                                         US 1999-361425   A  19990727
AB   This invention relates to  ***compns***  . and methods for stabilizing
     oxygen-labile species.  More particularly, it relates to  ***compns***
     contg. 1 or more oil- and/or water-sol. oxygen-labile species and one or
     more stabilizing elements.  It also relates to methods of making such
       ***compns***  . and methods of using such  ***compns***  .  Thus, a
     formulation contained water 73.96, disodium EDTA 0.20, phenoxyethanol
     0.73, methylparaben 0.20, propylparaben 0.07 and hydroxyethyl cellulose
     1.00% for the water phase; BHT 0.10, GMS 2.00 cetearyl glucoside 3.000,
     C12-15 alkyl benzoate 2.00, avobenzone 2.00, octyl methoxycinnamate 4.00,
     and ascorbyl palmitate 0.50% for the oil phase; ascorbic acid 5.00,
       ***tocopherol***  0.05, retinol 0.25,  ***lactoferrin***  and
       ***thioxanthine***  and  ***uric***  ***acid***  1.00,
     N-acetylcysteine 0.01, EtOH 2.78 and 20% NaOH 9.04% as the additives.
     After a 13-wk incubation at 40.degree., 90% vtamin C and 96% vitamin A
     remained in the  ***compn***  .

L15  ANSWER 2 OF 2     MEDLINE                              DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER:   80103416     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    80103416   PubMed ID: 392766
TITLE:              The composition of human milk.
AUTHOR:             Jenness R
SOURCE:             SEMINARS IN PERINATOLOGY, (1979 Jul) 3 (3) 225-39.  Ref:
                    107
                    Journal code: 7801132. ISSN: 0146-0005.
                    Report No.: PIP-001980; POP-00086486.
PUB. COUNTRY:       United States
DOCUMENT TYPE:      Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
                    General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE:           English
FILE SEGMENT:       Priority Journals; Population
ENTRY MONTH:        198003
ENTRY DATE:         Entered STN: 19900315
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Last Updated on STN: 20021101
Entered Medlin[redacted] 19800327

AB Mature human milk contains 3%--5% fat, 0.8%--0.9% protein, 6.9%--7.2% carbohydrate calculated as lactose, and 0.2% mineral constituents expressed as ash. Its energy content is 60--75 kcal/100 ml. Protein content is markedly higher and carbohydrate content lower in colostrum than in mature milk. Fat content does not vary consistently during lactation but exhibits large diurnal variations and increases during the course of each nursing. Race, age, parity, or diet do not greatly affect milk ***composition*** and there is no consistent compositional difference between milks from the two breasts unless one is infected. The principal proteins of human milk are a casein homologous to bovine beta-casein, alpha-lactalbumin, ***lactoferrin*** , immunoglobulin IgA, lysozyme, and serum albumin. Many enzymes and several "minor" proteins also occur. The essential ***amino*** ***acid*** pattern of human milk closely resembles that found to be optimal for human infants. Possible special functions of milk proteins and enzymes other than as a source of ***amino*** ***acids*** , are as yet largely speculative. The principal sugar of human milk is lactose but 30 or more oligosaccharides, all containing terminal Gal-(beta 1,4)-Glc and ranging from 3--14 saccharide units per molecule are also present. These may amount in the aggregate to as much as 1 g/100 ml in mature milk and 2.5 g/100 ml in colostrum. Some of them may function to control intestinal flora because of their ability to promote growth of certain strains of lactobacilli. Human milk fat is characterized by high contents of palmitic and oleic acids. the former heavily concentrated in the 2-position and the latter in the 1- and 3-positions of the triglycerides. ***Fatty*** ***acid*** ***composition*** of milk fat varies somewhat with the ***composition*** of diet, particularly the ***fatty*** ***acids*** which it supplies. Phospholipids, amounting in the aggregate to about 75 mg/100 ml, include phosphatidyl ethanolamine, phosphatidyl choline, phosphatidyl serine, phosphatidyl inositol, and sphingomyelin. The principal mineral constituents of human milk are Na, K, Ca, Mg, P, and Cl. Calcium concentrations reported in various studies vary from 25--35 mg/100 ml. Phosphorus at 13--16 mg/100 ml is much more constant but is lower in proportion to casein and calcium than in milks of most other species. Iron, copper, and zinc contents of human milk vary considerably. A long list of other trace elements has been reported. About 25% of the total nitrogen of human milk represents nonprotein compounds including urea, ***uric*** ***acid*** , creatine, creatinine, and a large number of ***amino*** ***acids*** . Of the latter, glutamic acid and taurine are prominent. All of the vitamins, except K, are found in human milk in nutritionally significant concentrations.
A complete and authentic picture of the qualitative and quantitative ***composition*** of the milk of Homo sapiens is presented. Older original references are reexamined along with data prublished during the last 2 decades. Mature human milk is made up of 3%-5% fat, 0.8%-0.0% protein, 6.9%-7.2% carbohydrate calculated as lactose, and 0.2% mineral constituents expressed as ash. The energy content is 60-75 kcal/100ml. Protein content is considerably higher and carbohydrate content lower in colostrum than in mature milk. Fat content does not vary consistently during lactation but exhibits large diurnal variations and increases during the course of each nursing. Race, age, parity, or diet fail to have a great affect on milk ***composition*** . There is no consistent compositional difference between milks from the 2 breasts unless 1 breast is infected. The principal proteins of human milk are a casein homologous to bovine B-casein, a-lactalbumin, ***lactoferrin*** , immunoglobulin IgA, lysozyme, and serum albumin. Lactose is the principal sugar of human milk. Human milk fat is characterized by high contents of palmitic and oleic acids, the former heavily concentrated in the 2-position and the latter in the 1- and 3-positions of the triglycerides. The principal mineral constituents of human milk are Na, K, Ca, Mg, P, and Cl. About 25% of the total nitrogen of human milk represents nonprotein compounds. These include urea, ***uric*** ***acid*** , creatine, creatinine, and a large number of ***amino*** ***acids*** .

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:07:49 ON 04 DEC 2002)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT

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     12:08:15 ON 04 DEC 2002
L1       854406 S RETINOID OR CHOL[illegible]FEROL OR (VITAMIN K) OR TOCOPH[illegible]L OR (FAT
L2       153425 S NIACIN OR THIAMINE OR RIBOFLAVIN OR (FOLIC ACID) OR PYRODOXIN
L3      1941377 S (LIPOIC ACID) OR (DIHYDROLIPOIC ACID) OR (AMINO ACID)
L4       537606 S GLYCOPROTEIN OR LACTOFERRIN OR INIFERINE
L5        47438 S (L1 OR L2 OR L3) (P) L4
L6         5207 S L5 (P) COMPOSITION
L7         6672 S (ASCORBIC ACID) (P) TOCOPHEROL
L8          178 S (ASCORBIC ACID) (P) RETINOID
L9           67 S (ASCORBIC ACID) (P) TOCOPHEROL (P) RETINOID
L10        5216 S (L6 OR L7 OR L8) (P) L4
L11          10 S (L9 OR L7 OR L8) (P) L4
L12           7 DUPLICATE REMOVE L11 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L13       64083 S THIOXANTHINE OR (URIC ACID)
L14           3 S L6 (P) L13
L15           2 DUPLICATE REMOVE L14 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> s l12 (p0 l13
MISSING OPERATOR 'L78 (P0'
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s l12 (p) l13
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L98 (P) L81'
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L100 (P) L82'
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L104 (P) L84'
L16           1 L12 (P) L13

=> d l16 1 ibib abs

L16  ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2000:839120  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          134:21446
TITLE:                    Compositions for stabilizing oxygen-labile
                          pharmaceuticals
INVENTOR(S):              Kung, John; Liu, Jue-chen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Johnson & Johnson Consumer Companies, Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.
                          CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
     EP 1055720         A2   20001129       EP 2000-304519   20000526
     EP 1055720         A3   20010307
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
     CA 2309520         AA   20001128       CA 2000-2309520  20000525
     JP 2001011441      A2   20010116       JP 2000-158635   20000529
     CN 1284327         A    20010221       CN 2000-118833   20000529
     BR 2000003780      A    20010403       BR 2000-3780     20000616
     US 2002123460      A1   20020905       US 2001-33492    20011227
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                     US 1999-136442P  P  19990528
                                           US 1999-361425   A  19990727
AB   This invention relates to compns. and methods for stabilizing
     oxygen-labile species.  More particularly, it relates to compns. contg. 1
     or more oil- and/or water-sol. oxygen-labile species and one or more
     stabilizing elements.  It also relates to methods of making such compns.
     and methods of using such compns.  Thus, a formulation contained water
     73.96, disodium EDTA 0.20, phenoxyethanol 0.73, methylparaben 0.20,
     propylparaben 0.07 and hydroxyethyl cellulose 1.00% for the water phase;
     BHT 0.10, GMS 2.00 cetearyl glucoside 3.000, C12-15 alkyl benzoate 2.00,
     avobenzone 2.00, octyl methoxycinnamate 4.00, and ascorbyl palmitate 0.50%
     for the oil phase;   ***ascorbic***     ***acid***   5.00,
       ***tocopherol***   0.05, retinol 0.25,   ***lactoferrin***   and
       ***thioxanthine***   and   ***uric***     ***acid***   1.00,
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N-acetylcysteine 0.01, EtOH 2.58 and 20% NaOH 9.04% as the additives. After a 13-wk incubation at 4[redacted]egree., 90% vtamin C and 96% v[redacted]min A remained in the compn.

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L15            2 DUPLICATE REMOVE L14 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L16            1 S L12 (P) L13

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    99.81     100.02

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                    -4.34      -4.34

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 12:19:57 ON 04 DEC 2002
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